

Number 3166

It is understood that the Cumberland road, which was constructed at a great expense, has already suffered from the want of that regular superintendence, and of those repairs, which are indispensable to the preservation of such a work. This road is of incalculable advantage, in facilitating the intercourse between the Western and the Atlantic States. Through it the whole country from the Southern extremity of Lake Erie to the Mississippi, and from all the waters which empty into each, finds the easy and direct communication to the seat of government, and thence to the Atlantic. The facility which it affords to all military and commercial operations, and also to those of the post-office department, cannot be estimated too highly. This great work is likewise an ornament and an honour to the nation. Believing that a competent power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement has not been granted a Congress, but that such a power, confined to great national purposes; and with proper limitations, would be productive of eminent advantage to our Union, I have thought it advisable that an amendment of the Constitution, to that effect, should be recommended to the several states. A bill which assigned the right to adopt and execute such a system having been presented for my signature, at the last session, I was compelled, from the view which I have taken of the powers of the General Government, to negative it, on which occasion I thought it proper to communicate the sentiments which I had formed, on mature consideration, on the whole subject. To that communication, in which the views in which the great interest to which it relates, may be supposed to merit your attention, I have now to refer. Should Congress, however, deem it improper to recommend such an amendment, they have, according to my judgment, the right to keep the road in repair, by providing for the superintendence of it, and appropriating the money necessary for the repairs. Surely, if they had the right to appropriate money to make the road they have the right to appropriate it to preserve the road from ruin. From the exercise of

his power no danger is to be apprehended. Under our happy system, the people are the sole and exclusive fountain of power. Each government originates from them, and to them alone, each to its proper constituents, are they respectively and solely responsible, for the faithful discharge of their duties, within their constitutional limits. And that the people will confine their public agents of every station, to the strict line of their constitutional duties, there is no cause to doubt. Having however, communicated my sentiments to Congress at the last session, fully, in the document to which I have referred, respecting the right of appropriation, as distinct from the right of jurisdiction and sovereignty over the territory in question, I deem it improper to enlarge on the subject here.

From the best information that I have been able to obtain, it appears that our Manufactures, though depressed immediately after the Peace, have considerably increased, and are still increasing, under the encouragement given them by the Tariff of 1816, and by subsequent laws. Satisfied, I am, whatever may be the abstract doctrine in favor of unrestricted commerce, provided all nations would concur in it, and it was not liable to be interrupted by war, which has never occurred and cannot be expected, that there are other strong reasons applicable to our situation, and relations with other countries, which impose on us the obligation to cherish and sustain our manufactures. Satisfied, I like to see, that the interest of every part of our Union, even of those most benefited by manufactures, requires that this subject should be touched with the greatest caution, and a critical knowledge of the effect to be produced by the slightest change. On full consideration of the subject, in all its relations, I am persuaded, that a further augmentation has now been made of the duties on certain foreign articles, in favor of our own, and without affecting, in any way, any other interest. For more precise details, I refer you to the communications which were made to Congress during the last Session.

So great was the amount of accounts for monies advanced during the late war, in addition to others of a previous date, which in the regular operations of the government, necessarily remained unsettled, that it required a considerable length of time for their adjustment. By a report from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, it appears, that on the 4th of March, 1817, the accounts then unsettled amounted to one hundred and three millions six hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-one cents of which, on the 30th September of the present year, ninety-three millions one hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-six cents had been settled; leaving on that day a balance unsettled of nine millions eight hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-five cents. That there have been drawn from the Treasury, in paying the public debt, and sustaining the Government in all its operations and disbursements, since the 4th of March, 1817, one hundred and fifty-seven millions one hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-six cents, the accounts for which have been settled to the amount of one hundred and thirty-seven millions four hundred and one thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and twelve cents; leaving a balance unsettled of nineteen millions six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty-four cents. For precise details respecting each of these balances I refer to the report of the Comptroller, and the documents which accompany it.

From this view, it appears that our commercial differences with France and Great Britain have been placed in a train of amicable arrangement, on conditions fair and honorable, in both instances, to each party, that our finances are in a very productive state; our revenue being at present fully competent to all the demands upon it; that our military force is well organized in all its branches, and capable of rendering the most important service, in case of emergency, that its number will admit of that due progress has been made under existing appropriations, in the construction of fortifications, and in the operations of the ordnance department; that due progress has, in like manner, been made in the construction of ships of war; that our navy is in the best condition and respected, in every sea in which it is employed for the protection of our commerce; that our manufactures have augmented in amount, and improved in quality; that great progress has been made in the settlement of accounts, and in the recovery of the public debt; that our public credit is secured and advanced in every department of the administration.

On a subject which will likewise claim your attention, I have to say, that the strong feeling of the people of the United States, as a nation, in regard to the rights of the Indians, they have rights to maintain, duties to perform, and dangers to encounter.

A strong hope was entertained that peace would, ere long, have been concluded, between Spain and the Independent Governments south of the United States in this hemisphere. Long experience having evinced the competency of those governments, to maintain the independence which they had declared, it was presumed, that the considerations which induced their recognition by the U. States would have had equal weight with other powers, and that Spain herself, yielding to those unanimous feelings, of which her history furnishes so many examples, would have terminated, on that basis, a controversy so unavailing, and at the same time so destructive. We still cherish the hope, that the result will not long be postponed.

Sustaining our neutral position, and allowing to each party while the war continues, equal rights, it is incumbent on the United States to claim of each, with equal rigour, the faithful observance of our rights, according to the well known law of nations. From each, therefore, a like co-operation is expected in the suppression of the piratical practice which has grown out of this war, and of blockades of extensive coast on both seas, which, considering the small force employed to sustain them, have not the slightest foundation to rest on.

Europe is still unsettled, and although the war long menaced between Russia and Turkey has not broken out, there is no certainty that the difference between those Powers will be amicably adjusted. It is impossible to look to the oppressions of the country, respecting which those differences arose, without being deeply affected. The mention of Greece fills the mind with the most exalted sentiments; and arouses in our bosoms the best feelings of which our nature is susceptible. Superior skill and refinement in the arts, heroic gallantry in action, disinterested patriotism, enthusiastic zeal and devotion in favor of public and personal liberty, are associated with our recollections of ancient Greece. That such a country should have been overwhelmed, and so long hidden, as it were, from the world, under a gloomy despotism, has been a cause of unceasing and deep regret to generous minds for ages past. It was natural, therefore, that the re-appearance of those people in their original character, contending in favor of their liberties, should produce that great excitement and sympathy in their favor, which have been so signally displayed throughout the United States. A strong hope is entertained that these people will recover their independence, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth.

A great effort has been made in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people, and it must be very consoling to all benevolent minds to see, the extraordinary moderation with which it has been conducted. That it may promote the happiness of both nations, is the ardent wish of this whole people, to the expression of which we confine ourselves; for, whatever may be the feelings or sentiments, which every individual under our government has a right to indulge and express, it is nevertheless a sacred maxim, equally with the government and people, that the destiny of every independent nation, in what relates to such improvements, of right belongs, and ought to be left, exclusively to themselves.

Whether we reason from the late wars, or from those menacing symptoms which now appear in Europe, it is manifest, that, if a convulsion should take place in any of those countries, it will proceed from causes which have no existence, and are utterly unknown in these States, in which there is but one order, that of the people, to whom the sovereignty exclusively belongs. Should war break out in any of those countries, who can overleap the extent to which it may be carried, or the desolation which it may spread? Except as we are from these causes, our internal tranquillity is secure; and, distant as we are from the troubled scene, and faithful to just principles, in regard to other Powers, we might reasonably presume, that we should not be molested by them. This, however, ought not to be calculated on, as certain Unprovoked injuries are often inflicted, and even the peculiar tenacity of our situation, might, with some, be a cause for excitement and aggression. The history of the late wars in Europe furnishes a complete demonstration, that no system of conduct, however correct in principle, can protect neutral Powers from injury, from any party; that a defenceless position, and distinguished love of peace, are the surest invitations to war; and that there is no way to avoid it, other than by being always prepared and willing, for just cause, to meet it. If there be a people on earth, whose more special duty it is, to be at all times, prepared to defend the rights with which they are blessed, and to surpass all others, in sustaining the necessary boundaries, and in submitting to sacrifices, to make such preparations, it is undoubtedly the people of these States.

When we see that a civil war of the most frightful character, rages from the Atlantic to the Black Sea; that strong symptoms of war appear in other parts, proceeding from causes, which should break out, they become general, and of long duration; that the war still rages between Spain and the Independent Governments, her late Provinces, in this hemisphere; that it is likewise menaced between Portugal and Brazil, in consequence of the attempt of the latter to dismember itself from the former; and that a system of piracy, of great extent, is maintained in the neighboring seas, which will require equal vigilance and decision to suppress it, he reasons for sustaining the attitude which we now hold, and for pushing forward all our measures of defence with the utmost vigour, appear to me to acquire new force.

The United States owe to the world a great example, and by means thereof to the cause of liberty and humanity, a generous support. They have so far succeeded, to the satisfaction of the virtuous and enlightened of every country. I have no reason to doubt, that their whole movement will be regulated by a sacred regard to principle, all our institutions being founded on that basis. The ability to support our own cause, under any trial to which it may be exposed, is the great point on which the public solicitude rests. It has been often charged against free governments, that they have not the foresight nor the virtue to provide, at the proper season, for great emergencies, that their course is imprudent and expensive; that they will always find them unprepared, and whatever may be its calamities, that its terrible warnings will be disregarded and forgotten as soon as peace returns. I have full confidence that this charge, so far as relates to the United States, will be shown to be utterly destitute of truth.

James Monroe
Washington Dec 3 1822

Seventeenth Congress.
SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE, Dec. 2, 1822.

THIS being the day appointed by the Constitution for the assembling of Congress, 36 members of the Senate appeared and took their seats. At 12 o'clock, Mr. Gaillard, the President pro tem, took the chair. A message was sent to the House of Representatives, announcing that a quorum of the Senate was present, and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. King, of N. Y. and Mr. Macon, were appointed to join a committee of the House to wait on the President of the U. S. and inform him that the two Houses were ready to receive any communication from him—after which the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The Vice-President of the U. S. attended this day, and took the chair as President of the Senate.

A Report was received from the Secretary of War, of the number of persons placed on the Pension List, to Sept. 4, 1822, by virtue of the acts of March, 1818, and May 1821—[The whole number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, placed on the revolutionary Pension List, to the 4th of Sept. last, is 12,331.]

The President's Message was then delivered by Mr. Brent, chief clerk in the department of State, and read—and 3000 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The several orders respecting Chaplains, Messengers, Newspapers, &c. were concurred in.

After acting on some private business, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, gave notice, that he should on Monday ask leave to introduce a bill to abolish imprisonment or debt.

The Senate, after transacting some private business, adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives,
Monday Dec 2.

At 12 o'clock the speaker, Mr. Barbour, took the chair, and the roll being called, it appeared that 160 members were present. A message was sent to the Senate, that the House had formed a quorum, and had appointed a joint committee to wait on the President—Mr. Taylor from this committee, afterwards reported that the President would make a communication in writing at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the House proceeded to the choice of Clerk in the place of Mr. Dougherty, deceased—Twenty candidates were nominated for the office, and after six unsuccessful ballots, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The House were occupied nearly the whole day in balloting for a Clerk, in the place of Mr. Dougherty. On the eleventh ballot, Mr. Matthew St. Clair Clark was chosen, having received 94 votes.—Mr. Clark thereupon declared to be duly elected, and being in attendance, was immediately sworn into office.

The Message of the President was presented by Mr. Brent, read, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

The Speaker was authorized to appoint the usual standing committees—and then the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following Standing Committees were appointed by the Speaker.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Smith, Plaine, Mendenhall, Jones, Thompson, Stevenson and Crambreleg.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Williams, M'Coy, Edwards, Litchfield, Forrest, Matson, and Reed of Maryland.

Of Commerce.—Messrs. Newton, Tomlinson, Hill, Abbot, Morgan, Hardin, and Durkee.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Nelson, Plumer, Dickinson, Burton, Sanders, Johnston and Humphill.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Todd, Woodson, Floyd, Conner, Nelson, Condict and Forward.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Butler, Baylies, Cornett, Mc'Nelly, Vance, Lindley and New.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Russell, Wright, Trimble, Taylor, Archer, Farrelly and Rodney.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Eustis, Cooke, Walworth, Darlington, Smith, M'Coy and Mattocks.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Fuller, Randolph, Gilmer, Colden, Watfield, Plumer and Harvey.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Rhea, Little, Eddy, Allen, Smith, Hubbard and Barber.

The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of prescribing by law, a mode by which the Senators and Representatives in Congress, shall receive their compensation; and also a mode by which the contingent expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be liquidated and paid.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the President's Message—Mr. Taylor proposed the following resolves:—

Resolved, That so much of the Message as relates to the Convention of Navigation and Commerce between the U. S. and France, and the commerce between the U. S. and the British Colonies, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the 9th article of the treaty with Spain by which Florida was ceded to the U. S. be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the subject of Revenue, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Military Establishment, the Academy of West Point, the Ordnance, armories and arsenals, be referred to the Committee on the War Office.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia, be referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Navy and the suppression of Piracy, be referred to the Committee on Navy Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the suppression of the Slave Trade, be referred to a select Committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message, as relates to the execution of the "Act to abolish the United States' Trading Establishments," and the condition of the Indians in the territory of Florida, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to Manufactures, and the appointment of an agent to superintend the Lead Mines, be referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Cumberland Road, be referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That the said Select Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

These resolves were agreed to without debate.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

The House after 5 ballottings, elected the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky their Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the subject of the Beaumarchais' Claim, which was not acted upon at the last session was referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the bill reported at the last session, proposing a revision of the tariff of duties on imports was re-committed to the committee of Ways and Means.

The Military Committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency of measures for preserving the arms deposited to the several States by the General Government, and of establishing a manufactory of arms on the Western waters.

The House then adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 6.

After the reception of several private petitions, the committee of the whole House were discharged from the further consideration of the bill reported at the last session, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, and the bill was referred to the committee on commerce.

The House then resolved, that the object of Revolutionary pensions, be referred to a select committee.

After acting on some private business the House adjourned to Monday.

The following Committee was appointed, in addition to those already published:

On suppression of the Slave Trade.—Messrs. Gotham, Phillips, Govan, Borland, Jones, Hall, and Herrick.

BY THE MAIL.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.

WE learn from a writer in the St. Augustine Herald of the 20th inst. who signs himself 'a West-Indian' that he has seen several small fields of the Sugar Cane, growing at Tomoka, and other places in East-Florida, the past season, and that they appear as healthy and vigorous as on the finest estates in Jamaica; and prove beyond the least doubt, the fitness of the soil and climate for the production of the great necessary of life, Sugar.

VIRGINIA.

NOVEMBER, DEC. 4.

Loss of the Alligator.

In the brig Ann Maria, Capt. Zomer, which arrived here yesterday, in 14 days from Matanzas, came passengers, Lieut Dale, late commander of the United States schoer Alligator, Porter A. Y. Humphreys, Surgeon, Morgan, Acting Lieut. V. M. Randolph, Acting Sailing Master, P. Henley, Midshipman Bowman, Acting Midshipman Ball and Jenkins, and 53 men of the crew of the Alligator, taken from the wreck of the vessel, by the Ann Maria, on the 23d ult.

On the night of the 19th November, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the Alligator ran on Carysfort Reef, about 30 miles to the Southward of Cape Florida. Every effort was made to get her off by throwing over some of her guns, her spars, water sails and rigging, starting her water casks, &c. but all proved unavailing. Having been 3 days and nights on the Reef they decided a sail, and making signals of distress, she immediately ran down for the Alligator, and took out all her officers and crew. All hopes of saving the Alligator being abandoned, she was accordingly abandoned after setting fire to her fore and aft masts after she blew up. On Sunday last, off Cape Hatteras, Hiram Williams, a colored man late cook of the Alligator, fell overboard and was drowned.

Three or four weeks previous to her falling in with the wreck, the Alligator the Ann Maria was captured on the 18th of September by a small schooner, running her aground, and selling out her cargo of salt to boats that came off from the shore, the pirates assisted in getting her off again and suffered her to depart to Matanzas. At the time the Ann Maria was captured she had on board a lady passenger, Mrs. Powell of Wilmington, (N. C.) who has also arrived here in her. The pirates did not treat her impolitely, and suffered her to retain every thing she claimed as her property.

About 4th or 5th November, 20 miles to leeward of Havana, the British frigate Hyperion passed under the Alligator's stern, and while in sight boarded and captured the Colombian, schoer Modilla, and a Spanish drogger, her gun then in company.

NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK DEC. 5.

From Peru.

Accounts from near Lima, dated Aug 6th, confirm the intelligence which we sometime ago published, that Bolivar and Bolivar had a conference at Guayaquil, in July last; after which the latter proceeded for Callao. A disturbance is said to have taken place at Lima, on the 28th July, headed by the Marquis of Torre Tagle and the Caranacas. The Minister of State, Manuel Aydo, was arrested for endeavoring to procure signatures to support either his own coronation or that of an Mexican. They accuse him of embezzling two millions of dollars, and he is said to have declared Peru a confederate Republic with Colombia. This great occurrence was preceded by the confiscation of the palace, and all the munitions of war, revenue and state, with only a few exceptions of the latter, were consumed. The people, it is added, were much dissatisfied with the conduct of their chiefs, who, from the desire of amassing money, had not concluded the war, nor pacified the country. The elections for the deputies were going forward, and useful and popular men were chosen. A great deal of good was expected from the result.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Republic of Colombia.

Caracas papers received at Baltimore to the 25th Oct. give the particulars of a considerable length of the reception at Lagunay, a. of our Minister, Colonel Todd, and his Secretary, Mr. Arana, of which we lately took some notice. Their reception was highly flattering, not only as respected the public authorities, but the inhabitants of the place, who vied with each other in showing attentions to the members of the legation. Mr. Todd was to set out for Bogota, along the mountains, on the 30th Oct. and was expected to arrive at Caracas on the 15th or 20th of December. A letter from that place of the 24th October, to the Editor of the Baltimore Telegraph states that "the treaty between Colombia Peru Chili and Buenos Ayres, will have a most important effect in Europe. Affairs in this quarter are assuming a better aspect, in a few months with energy, the war may be terminated."—ibid.

CONGRESS.

Our dates from Washington are to Saturday last.—The Senate did not sit on Friday, having adjourned from Thursday to Monday, as is usual at the commencement of the session.—The House also adjourned from Friday to Monday.

BANKS.

We understand, that Messrs. NORTHAM and C. E. ROBBINS, (the Committee appointed to examine the general accounts of the Banks in this county) have performed that duty, and have ascertained that the returns made by those Banks to the General Assembly in May last, were in every particular faithfully made.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana papers to the 25th of Nov. have been received at Charleston.—A British squadron, consisting of the frigate Seringatani, Capt. Warren, brig Redwing, and cutter Grecian, arrived at Havana on Sunday the 21st ult. from Portsmouth—despatched to protect the British trade against the Cuba Pirates. Capt. Warren immediately repaired to the house of the Governor General of Cuba—a great sensation was felt at Havana from the appearance of this force, coming direct from England.

It has been stated that the Spanish government has authorized the British to make establishments at any favorable positions on the coast of Cuba for the suppression of the Pirates—and that this squadron was fitted out at Portsmouth for the purpose of making such establishments.

We learn, that the Rev. ROMEO ELLISON, of this Town, has received an unanimous invitation from the first Baptist Church in Windsor, (Vermont) to become their Pastor.

Major Richard J. Arnold, of Providence, has been provisionally appointed by the Governor, Adjutant-General of this State, vice Col. J. B. Whitaker resigned.

The Municipal authority of this Town have received a circular letter from Albany, (N. Y.) requesting the co-operation of the citizens of the town, in measures for the relief of the oppressed Patriots of Greece.

THE CAPITOL.

This splendid national edifice will be completed in a comparatively short period—the workmen being now employed in rearing the dome on the centre building.

A letter from Washington, dated on Saturday last, says,—"Letters have been received here, which state that Cumming and McDuffie have had another meeting, but no fight."

Accounts from New-Orleans to the 10th ult. state that the city was becoming more healthy.

The officers of the Navy on the different Naval stations, have agreed to wear mourning for the death of Lieut. Com. Allen.

The large and commodious edifice, recently erected in New-Bedford by the Society of Friends, was opened on the 5th inst. for the first time, as a place of public worship.

Launch.—A new ship of 400 tons, called the Franklin, was launched at Providence on Saturday last. She is owned by Messrs. E. Carrington & Co.—The ship Providence of 316 tons launched a few weeks since, is also owned by the same firm.

Col. Hayne has been elected a Senator of the U. S. from South-Carolina, in the place of Judge Smith.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A grand legislative Caucus was to be held at the seat of government of Kentucky, on the 18th ultimo, for the purpose of nominating Mr. Clay a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The New-Hampshire Patriot, the leading republican paper in that State, says, "If the choice of President was to depend on the republican votes of New Hampshire, we do not doubt that with the present impressions, Mr. Adams would be their man"—It is obvious, however, from the whole course pursued by the "Patriot" that it is not friendly to Mr. Adams's pretensions.

The Greeks.

Accounts received at Boston, direct from Smyrna, so late as the 30th September, represent the cause of the Greeks to be in a prosperous condition. The latest intelligence from the Morea stated that the Greeks had the upper hand of the Turks having "completely destroyed their army of 29,000 near Corinth." This seems to refer to some new successes of the patriots since the discomfiture of the Turkish army which threatened to overwhelm the Morea. After being defeated it will be recollected that Chourchid Pacha, with the remains of his army took up a position at Corinth, where it seems highly probable he was attacked by the victorious Greeks, and again compelled to retreat. By the same accounts it appears, that the Persians had defeated the Ottoman army of 12,000 men, and were actually near Ezrum.

The Turks are stated to be making great preparations at Scutari to attack Samos. The Samians are a very brave people, and with such an example before them as Scio, it was expected they would defend themselves to the last possible extremity rather than surrender. If we were to form an opinion as to the affairs of the Greeks on the statements contained in the "Oriental Spectator," a French paper published in Smyrna, we should regard the cause of liberty in the peninsula as next to hopeless. The Editor of that paper, however, appears so much biased in favor of "legitimacy," and deals so largely in vague assertions, unsupported either by dates or circumstances, that no greater faith ought to be placed in his representations than those of the "Austrian Observer," and most of the French journals, which are known to be under the immediate influence of the "Holy Alliance."

It was reported at Smyrna, that in consequence of the Captain Pacha of the Turkish fleet, (then in the gulf of Patras) having seized an Ionian vessel, and hanged the Captain who was conveying provisions to the Greeks, the British Officer, Captain Hope of the Rhine frigate, had demanded restitution of the vessel taken, and satisfaction for hanging the Captain; that Capt. Hope's first Lieutenant, who carried the message received for answer, "he would do well to go about his business, or he would run the risk of being hung also;" that on this being reported to Captain H. he went on board the Pacha's ship personally and was replied to, if not in the same words, in language nearly of the same import; and that, in consequence of this treatment, the British officer had called to his assistance five other men of war, then cruising in the Archipelago, with which he anchored opposite the Turkish fleet. The result of this manoeuvre was not exactly known though some pretended to say an engagement had taken place, in which some Turkish vessels were sunk. This seemed rather exaggerated, but that some dispute existed, there was not the smallest doubt. It is further stated, that the Turkish government had not only refused to send a Minister to the Congress of Verona; but has solemnly protested against the interference of the European sovereigns in their affairs with the Greeks; who, they assert, are as much their subjects, as the Poles are subject to Russia, and the East Indians subject to England. Marmoud adds, that when he finds he cannot manage his subjects, and their affairs, he shall call for the interference of his Christian neighbors, but not before.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

PIRATES.

A retributive justice (says the National Intelligencer) we foresee, is about to overtake these desperate villains in the West-Indian Seas, who set at defiance the laws of God and man. Roused by their repeated atrocities, a storm of indignant energy shall sweep them from the Ocean; nor ought the land to afford them refuge. The spirit of our honest tars, butchered in cold blood—of our valiant Allen, slain in battle cry aloud for Vengeance! And in this case Vengeance is Justice!

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATES.

Of the reported recent capture of pirates by a British sloop of war, there are no distinct accounts. Havana papers contain a letter from San Juan de los Remedios, stating that on the 4th of Nov a British corvette with a felucca schooner in company, chased three piratical vessels into the Bay of St. Juan—the felucca and three launches, followed them, and after a severe contest, in which many were killed on both sides, the piratical vessels were captured. Eleven pirates were taken by some troops on shore and the British took 18 others. As connected with this account, the Charleston Mercury relates that a gentleman at that place, conversed with Capt. Ganger, at Maranzas, who left Nassau about the 15th of November, Capt. G. brought information that he saw 18 pirates at Nassau, who had just been brought in by H. B. M. schooner schooner speedwell, and her consort, another schooner. The speedwell had been disguised as a merchantman, and the pirates, taking her to be an easy prize, came carelessly alongside of her for the purpose of boarding, when she gave them a volley that threw them into confusion, many jumped overboard and

were drowned, and with those and the killed, the heads of the pirates were about fifteen or sixteen—the remainder of them, eighteen in number, were taken prisoners and carried into Nassau and were to be tried immediately.

Accidents, Crimes, &c.

Mr. Dixon Hall, of Sterling, an overseer in the Sterling Cotton Manufactory was instantly killed on Friday, the 6th inst. by being caught in the band of the drum, and drawn up among the machinery, so that his head was crushed in a most shocking manner.

At Providence, on Friday week, Mr. Michael Sweet, a respectable teamster, was thrown by a sudden jolt from the tongue of a box cart, the wheels of which passed over him, injured his head, and fractured his right arm so badly, that it is feared it must be amputated.

A coloured female committed suicide in this Town on Sunday last.

A coloured female domestic committed suicide in Providence on Friday week, by taking a large quantity of opium pills, which under a false pretence she had obtained at an apothecary's shop.

MARRIED.

At Providence, Mr. ESKIEL B. BOSWORTH to Miss JULIA HARRIS.

At Bristol, Mr. ISAAC HANSEN, formerly of this town, to Miss MARTHA HOAR of Bristol.

DIED.

In this town on Wednesday last, Mrs. SARAH WHITE, widow of Capt. Thomas White, sen. in the 85th year of her age.—She was a worthy member of the Episcopal Church in this town.

At Portsmouth on Sunday last, Mrs. NANCY HALL, wife of Mr. Parker Hall, and daughter of Mr. Samuel Pickens, of Freetown, (Mass.) in the 38th year of her age.

At North-Providence on the 4th inst. Mrs. MARY LYMAN, wife of the Hon. Daniel Lyman, in the 60th year of her age.

At St. Thomas on the 4th of Nov Lieut. WALTER NEWCOMB of the U. S. brig Spark and son of the late Hon. Daniel Newcomb of Keene, (N. H.) in the 27th year of his age.

At Laguna Nov. 3d, Lieut. JAMES NICHOLSON, son of the late Commodore Nicholson, aged 27 years.

At Boston, Mr. PETER PITMAN, formerly of this town, aged 49 years.

On board the brig Samuel, on the 5th of October last, Mr. JOSEPH AUSTIN, of this town, in the 40th year of his age.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1822.	Sun	Sun	High	Low
December.	rises.	sets.	water.	sets.
14 Saturday,	7 31	4 29	8 26	5 23
15 Sunday,	7 31	4 29	9 15	6 22
16 Monday,	7 31	4 29	10 7	7 23
17 Tuesday,	7 32	4 28	10 46	8 26
18 Wednesday,	7 32	4 28	11 32	9 31
19 Thursday,	7 32	4 28	12 13	10 35
20 Friday,	7 32	4 28	0 57	11 41

Moon's First Quarter 21st day, 9h. 31 min. in the Morning.



Port of Newport,

Dec. 14, 1822.

ENTERED.
Brig Perseverance, Elliott, Acra
Ship Boy, Collins, Warren
Sloop Roebuck, Crandall, Boston

CLEARED.
Schooner Canton, Burt, New York
Hiram, Gibbs, Alexandria
Sloop Fame, Sowle, Fredericksburg

Sunday, Dec. 8
Arrived, Brig Almira, Robinson. 8 days from Savannah bound to Providence.

Schr. Betsey, Stanwood, from Newburyport bound to Philadelphia Tuesday, Dec. 10

Arrived Brig Perseverance, Elliott, of this port. 60 days from Acra, (Africa) with gold dust, ivory, camwood, &c. to S. T. Northam, owner.—Left no Americans at Acra.—At Elmina Oct 2d, Ship Aristo, Harris; and brig—Polard, both of New-York; brig Hope Swan, of Boston, bound to Princess Island.—Spoke no vessels

Thursday, Dec. 12.
Arrived Brig Execution, Harmer, from St. Andrews to New-York.

Schooner Laurel, Bowen, from Portland for New-York
New Ship Boy, from Warren, owned by Gen. C. Collins.

MARINE MEMORANDA

Arrived at Havana Nov. 18, Brig Stephen, Stanhope, from this port, Cleared at New York on Saturday last

Brig Catherine, Smith, of this port, for South-America.

STATE LAWS,

THE NEW DIGEST of the STATE LAWS, are for Sale at the Post-Office, in different qualities of Binding—at the Prices of \$3 50 for sheep, and \$4 25 in calf.
Newport, Dec. 14.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, That their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors, will be holden on Monday, the 6th of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Bank.

Also, That a semi annual Dividend will be declared and paid at said Bank, on Wednesday the 1st day of January next, to those persons who shall appear to be Stockholders therein, on Thursday, the 26th inst. By Order.

W. MARCHANT, Cashier.
Newport, Dec. 12.

New-England Commercial Bank.

THE Stockholders are notified of their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1823, at 11 o'clock A. M.—A Dividend will be declared and paid on Wednesday, the 1st day of January next, and every succeeding day, during Bank hours, to those who are holders of Stock on the books of said Institution, on the 25th instant.

By order of the President & Directors,
W. T. DALLINGHAM, Cashier.
Newport, Dec. 14.

New Goods.

N. SWEET, & CO.

112

CHEAP-SIDE,

THAMES-STREET.

Have just Received,

A New Assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, very cheap, which together with their former Stock makes their Store furnish almost every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store.
Newport, Dec. 14.

GROCERIES.

EDWARD PHILLIPS,

Has for sale at No 107 Thames Street, at wholesale and retail.

HYSON, Young Hyson
Hyson skin and Souchong

Havana White and Brown SUGARS

Loaf ditto.—Coffee;

Cognac Brandy

Holland and Country Gin

St. Croix Rum

London particular Madeira, Tenerife,

Lisbon, Malaga, Malaga Sherry,

and Colmanar WINES.

Fresh keg and box Raisins; Currants

Lorillard's scotch, Maccaboy and

Rappee SNUFF

Keq and Paper Tobacco

Spanish Cigars; Doollittle's Soap;

Pimento, Pepper, Cassia, Nutmeg,

Ginger, Cloves, Mace, Starch,

Chocolate, sweet Oil, basket Salt, &c.

Newport, Dec. 14.

For Charleston,

THE Brig HIRAM, B. WAITE, Master, to sail on or about the 20th inst.—For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE, or ROBERT ROBINSON.
Newport, Dec. 14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator on the Estate of OLIVER W. WOOD, of the U. S. Navy, late of this Town, deceased, requests all those having demands against said Estate, to present the same for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.
Newport, Dec. 14.

FOR SALE,

NINE Thirty-third parts of the Establishment and Appurtenances of the PORTSMOUTH WOOLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—For terms, enquire of

JOHN R. SHEARMAN.
Dec. 7, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Marine Bible Society of Newport, will be held at the Rev. Dr. Austin's Meeting-House on Thursday Evening, the 19th inst. at 6 o'clock.—The bell will give notice.—All the Members of the Society are requested to attend and such others as are disposed to unite with it.

By order of the President,
H. Y. CRANFELTON, Sec'y.
Newport, Dec. 14.

LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post Office, Newport, R. I. Dec. 14, 1822.

Please ask for advertised Letters, when calling for them.

BONNER S. Popen Clarissa
Burlingham Sally Peabody Enos
Bartlett Richard Page John B.
Burdick Isaac V. Rattenburg J F 4
Bource Capt. J. Stoddard Isaac 3
Burt Capt. Ezekiel Stoddard Elijah
Bradley Capt. Simpson Richard
Bruger Charles Sherman Isaac
Baldwin S. Smith Sarah
Bennett B. & E. Weeden John I.
Bissell Catherine Jamestown
Corneli James M. Austin Peter
Clanning Edward Watson Robert
Chace Gilbert Portsmouth
Crane Ann F. 2 H. Headly John
Chapman Isaac A. Shearman Samuel
Carr Mary Middletown
Channing Walter Barker Isaac
Dennis Isaac A. Manchester Giles
Emign Capt. Wm. Peckham Ann
Fenner Susannah Peckham Joshua
Finch Elizabeth Peckham Sophia
Hill Barnard Peckham Gideon
Hopkins Wm. C. Peckham Alanson
Irish Robert Peckham Peleg jr.
Lawton A E & Co. Wightman O. 2
Lowrey James New-Shoreline
Norris J. U S N Gorton John
Nettleton A jun. Sands Nath G
Parkman Eliza Ann Willey Dr. A C
Ward Samuel

If the above Letters are not taken up by the 1st of January next, they will positively be sent to the General Post-Office
B B MUMFORD Post-Master.

LEGHORN FLATS

JOHN B. NEWTON

No. 100, Thames-Street,

Has just Received,

A GREAT Variety of WINTER GOODS, comprising almost every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store.

A L S O,

A part of a Case of superior Leghorn FLATS, assorted from No. 23 to 45, which are offered lower than any ever sold in this Town.
Newport, Dec. 7.

Probate Notice.

AT a Court of Probate, held in and for the Town of Portsmouth on the 9th day of Dec. 1822, RICHARD SHERMAN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of RUTH BRINGHURST, late of Portsmouth, deceased, presented to said Court his Account of Administration on said Estate; which was referred to a Court of Probate to be held in said Portsmouth, on the 2d Monday of January next, at the Inn of Oliver D. Greene, at 2 o'clock P. M. at which time and place all persons interested may appear, and make their objections to said account, if they see cause.

By order of said Court,
RICHARD SHERMAN, jun. P. Clerk.
Portsmouth, Dec. 10, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the Estate of

LYDIA DENNIS,

late of Portsmouth, single woman, deceased, requests all persons having any demands against said Estate, to present the same for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

GEORGE DENNIS, Adm'r.
Portsmouth, 10th of 12th mo. 1822.

FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his Farm in Westbury, lying on Noyes' neck, about five miles from Pawkatuck Bridge, and about three quarters of a mile from the Post Road containing 225 Acres of the most valuable land, well-wooded and watered with never failing springs; is well adapted for dairy and for raising all kinds of grain—with the most valuable privilege of sea manure of any Farm in the County.—On the premises is a good two-story Dwelling-House, almost new; barn, crib, store and cheese house, with other necessary out buildings, all in good repair. It is one of the most valuable Farms in the County, and terms of payment made easy to the purchaser. An indisputable title will be given.

BARKER NOYES.
Westerly, Nov. 28.

Atheneum,

Or, Spirit of the English

Magazines.

JUST published, The ATHENEUM;

Or, Spirit of the English

Magazines, for December 14, 1822.

Subscriptions for the above interesting Work, are received by the

subscriber, the Agent in Newport,

J. C. SHAW;

Newport, Dec. 14.

POETRY.

WRITTEN ON AN AFFECTING INSTANCE
OF SUDDEN DEATH.
BY BERNARD BARTON.

THOU didst not sink by slow decay,
Like some who live the longest;
But every tie was wrenched away,
Just when those ties were strongest.

A lot like thine may justly make
The sanguine doubt To-morrow;
And in the heart of sorrow, wake
Alternate fear and sorrow—

Well may we fear; for who can think
On thee, so lately living,
Loving and lov'd, and yet not shrink
With somewhat of misgiving!

Well may we mourn; for cold indeed,
As these, since death has found thee,
Must be the heart that does not bleed
For thee, and those around thee.

A Daughter, Mother, Sister, Wife!
At noon, life smil'd before thee,
The night brought nature's mortal strife,
The day—death's conquest o'er thee.

How much was done in hours so few,
Hopes wither'd, hearts divided;
Joys, griefs, loves, fears, and feelings too
Stem'd death at once decided.

With thee 'tis over! there are some,
Who, in mute consternation,
Fearfully shrink from hours to come,
Of heartfelt desolation.

While the dark ten-pest's terrors last,
We gaze at evil round us;
The cloud dispels, we stand aghast;
Its ravages confound us.

The thunder roars, the lightning's gleam
A vision seems to us;
But when we know, we only dream,
The stillness! Oh how lonely!

One hope in such an hour is left,
And may this hour reveal it;
He, who hath thus of bliss bereft,
The heart has power to heal it.

Our dearest hopes He would not crush
And pass unheeding by them;
Nor bid our eyes with sorrow gush,
Unless his love could dry them.

A bruised reed He will not break;
But hearts that bow before him,
Shall own his Mercy while they ache,
And gratefully adore him.

FOR THE MERCURY.
THE ROSE OF DECEMBER.

HAIL, beautiful Rose!
That sweetly blows
A cold December's falling Snows,—
Thy charms adora
The wintry hour,
When tempests low'r,
And winds despoil fair Flora's bow'r,
And make it form!

Most welcome thou,
From Flora's Bough,
To crown the brow
Of Maidee, on her nuptial morn,
Or deck the grave,
And add a grace
Beyond all others of thy race,
Sweet Rose without a thorn."

Queen of the May!
So fresh so gay,
With thou a little longer stay?—
Aid still impart
To the "rapt Muse,
Thy blushing hues
And fragrance of ambrosial dews,
That cheer the heart.

Woolen Factory.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform
their Friends, and the public in
general, that they have established the
Indigo Blue Dyeing, and have employ-
ed an experienced workman at colour-
ing and finishing—Woolen Goods of
all descriptions will be finished in the
neatest manner and on the most rea-
sonable terms.

Wool of all grades carried into roll
in the best manner. They continue to
manufacture Wool on shares, or by con-
tract as may best suit their employ-
ees. The following persons will receive and
forward any articles intended for the
Union Factory viz—Edward Stanhope,
and Robert K. & Francis Carr, New-
port—George Langdon, Liverton—
Jeremiah Gifford, Bristol Ferry.

The Subscribers return their sincere
thanks to their old customers and soli-
citate the continuance of their favors.
JOHN BACOCK,
MOSEY LAWTON.
Portsmouth, April 12.

NOTICE.

ALL Accounts of the Estate
of DANIEL AUSTIN, late of
Newport, deceased, not paid by
the 25th Dec. will be paid by
WM. S. PAINES,
for the Estate.

Newport, Dec. 7.

New Goods.

R. P. LEE,

114

THAMES-STREET,

Has just Received,

And offers for Sale at the very lowest
Prices for Cash,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS
AS FOLLOWS:—

BLUE, black and mixed BROAD-
cloths, from 84 cts to \$7.
Double and single mill'd Cassimeres,
from 52 cts to \$2 50.
Black and col'd figured and plain
Bombazettes, from 25 to 38 cts.
Blankets, Duffels, Plains, Kerseys,
Boackings and Baizes.
A L S O.

Fashionable Pelisse
Cloths
Drap Broadcloths
Hansome Vesting
Worsted Hosiery
Lamba-wool Hose
and half hose
Power-loom Shirt-
ings
Chinizes and Fur-
nitures
Calicoes and Ging-
hams
Wildbores for 1s
Good diaper for 9d
Satinette
Silk & taffy velvet
Black Sarsnetts
Rattinette
Cotton Umbrellas
Woodstock & bea-
ver Gloves
White worsted
Shirts
Red Caps and com-
forters
Scotch and Tartan
Plaids
Ladies black & o-
live beaver Glove-
Plush trimmed &
lined ditto
Angora Gloves
Italian Grapes, blk
white and green
LIKEWISE,

Cassimere Shaw
bordered & plain
Merino Shawls and
Scarfs, with ele-
gant borders
Cotton shawls with
and without bor-
ders
Flag, bandanna &
black silk Hdkfs
Cotton ditto all
kinds
Book and Leno
Muslins
Book muslin band-
kerchiefs
Jaconet and mull
Muslins
Cotton Cambrics
4-4 & 6-6
Irish Linens
Linen Cambrics
Thread Laces
Fine Hair Bobbins
Huckram & brown
Linen
Silk and Twist
Patent wire sewing
Cotton
Children's socks
Russia and Ravens
Duck
Merino and plaid
silk handkerchiefs
Crash for towels.

300 yards good Towelcloth—500 do
American Shirts; 500 do
Bedticks; woolen Yarn, Knitting Cot-
ton, Domestic Flannels, Plaids, Sheet-
ings, &c, &c,
Newport, October 12

NOTICE.

A Person, who calls his name Hen-
ry RIELL, with the greatest con-
fidence and assurance, informs our cus-
tomers that he has been in our employ
two years, and also acquaints them
that he has formed a connexion with
Capt Williams, who he says has manu-
factured Macaboy and other Snuff for
us the last fifteen years—This is to in-
form them, that we do not know such a
person as Henry Riell ever to have been
in our employ; and said C. Williams
formerly had the care of our farm, and at
times ground snuff which our labouring
men can learn to do in one day. The
difficult and most important part of
manufacturing Snuff we attend to our-
selves in the City, and do not trust the
secret of our art to any person whatever.
Several persons in different parts of the
U. S. are in the dishonorable practice
of using a label in imitation of ours,
which we have used upwards of 25
years, and which can be for no other
purpose than to deceive; many are also
in the habit of purchasing our genuine
Macaboy; as we are the only inventors
of that snuff, and of mixing it with
snuff of their manufacture—the only
 motive we have in this publication, is to
caution our customers against deception
in the purchase of snuff and Tobacco;
we have three different sorts of Maca-
boy, and three sorts of Scotch Snuff in
bladders, and sold as low as any offered.
A constant supply of Snuff and Tobacco
may be had at our Manufactory No. 42,
Barnum-street New-York—And also
at Archibald Munroe, Nicolas Geffrey,
and several others in Newport.
PELIER & GEORGE LORILLARD,
New-York, Nov. 4. 2m

Sacred Vocal Musick.

RICHARD SHAW'S

SINGING SCHOOL, for instruction
in Sacred Vocal Musick, will com-
mence on *Thursday Evening Next* at
M. PLACER'S Hall in Thames-street
Thos. Young Ladies and Gentlemen
who are desirous of attending, and who
have not yet given in their names, will
do well to apply soon, as no new ap-
plications will be received after the first
month
Newport, Nov. 25.

Fall Goods.

W. J. TERRY.

119

THAMES-STREET,

& No. 1, Custom-House Court,

Has just Opened,

FIFTEEN Bales and Boxes of
GOODS, suitable for the present
and approaching season, which he se-
lected with care. In order to sell them
very cheap.—Those who wish good
Cloths for a little money, must call and
see for themselves.

Among the GOODS, are the following

Superfine, blue &
common blue and
black Broadcloths
Brown and ddb
Cloths for great
coats & carriages
Cassimeres and
Felted Cloths for
adieu coats, a large
assortment
Cassimeres, dou-
ble milled; Plain-
Devonshire kersey
Flannels twilled &
plaid
A superb lot of
500 yards Carper-
ings from 6s to 6s 9
Satin Carpetings
for 3.9
Bandanna, flag &
black silk Hdkfs
Cotton, flag and
Madras ditto
Gentlemen's crav-
ats
Imitation linen
Handkerchiefs
Figured Poplins
Silk and cotton
Velvets
Shirtings & Sheet-
ings
Sewing Cottons by
the pound

Caroline Plaids
do
Plain Bombazettes
from 10s to 3s
Figured Bomba-
zettes
Worsted Hosiery
A superb lot of
Cassimere shawls
with plain and fi-
gured borders
Thick fancy Vee-
lings
Comforters for
beds, at 21s, well
made
Gentlemen & la-
dies beaver Gloves
Kid Gloves
Blue and green
Calicoes
Jaconet cambrics
Mull mull and
sheer Muslins
Figured Muslin
Handkerchiefs
Linen cambrics
Linen shirtings &
sheetings
Thread Laces
Danaish & diapers
American Glog
ham, cheez & stripes
Pins and Needles

With a great variety of other Articles
too numerous to mention.
Newport, Oct. 4.

U. S. LAW JOURNAL,

No. 2.

Just Published,

THE 2d No. of the "Law JOURNAL
and CIVILIAN'S MAGAZINE," and
for sale by the several Agents in the
different States.
Contents—Admiralty Law; Mari-
nor's Wages—Raud & al. vs. Ship
Hercules—Williams vs. Brigantine
Juno, &c.
Decision of Judge Livingston in the
case of the United States vs. Jacob
Barker.

Examination of Cases argued and de-
termined in the Supreme Court of Judi-
cature of the State of New-York in the
terms of May, August and October,
1821, and January, 1822.
Remarks on the Resolution of Mr.
Stevenson, of Virginia, for the repeal of
the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of
the United States.
Review of the Case of the Jeune
Eugenie, determined in the Circuit
of the United States, held at Boston,
December, 1821.
Penal Jurisprudence—Review of a
Report made to the General Assembly
of the State of Louisiana, on the plan of
a penal code for said state by Edward
Livingston.

Commission to take Foreign Testi-
mony.
Law of Corporations—Opinion of
Chancellor Kent and of Judge Spencer,
in the case of the North-River Bank.
Law of Corporations—Remarks on
the case of the Corporation, styl'd,
"The Trustees of the Roman Catholic
Society worshipping at the Church of
St. Mary, in the city of Philadelphia,"
by Richard H. Bayard.

A Digest of all the late British
and American Reports, which are not
included in the present British or A-
merican Digest, is preparing for the
third Number of this work.
New-Haven, October 1, 1822.

The above Work is just re-
ceived, ready for delivery to Subscribers
and for Sale by
JOSIAH C. SHAW,
Agent for the Proprietors.
Newport, Nov. 23.

GROCERIES.

John Y. Moore,

Offers for Sal. at No. 5, Mar-
ket-Square.

VARIETY Grockery & Glass
WARE, with a general Assort-
ment of GROCERIES, which will be
sold as low for Cash or Country Produce
as can be purchased at any Store in
Newport.—Five y favour will be grate-
fully acknowledged.
Newport, Nov. 23.

NEW GOODS,

J. F. TOWNSEND.

Has just Opened,

TWELVE Bales and Boxes of
DRY GOODS, consisting of

Broadcloths
Cassimeres
Flannels; Bettes
A complete assort-
ment of Piques
Cloths
Elegant figured
Pelisse-like
Best English dark
Ginghams
Gured and plan
Bombazettes
Rose Blankets of
all sizes

Valenels and other
Veuings
A complete as-
sirtment of Scotch
Plaids
Caroline Plaids
Merino and Cassi-
mere Shawls
 Stout linen Diaper
for table cloths
Hidde-eye ditto
Superior English
Cotton Shirtings

Together with silk Plush and
silk Veuings of all colours; Oil Cloths
for Tables; 8-4 blk & Flannels; winter
Ribbons, &c. &c.

Also, constantly on hand,
A general Assortment of the best
Domestic COTTON GOODS.
Newport, Nov. 23

Fall Supply

DRY-GOODS
STORE
THAMES-STREET.

S. H. CAHOVE

Has this day received,

A Very extensive Assortment of
British DRY GOODS, suitable
for the present and approaching Sea-
sons, among which are:—Black Fluo,
mixed, common and superfine Broad-
cloths and Cassimeres; Satinette, Cal-
icoes, Duffels, Kerseys, Flannels
Blankets, &c. &c. comprising a good
assortment as can be found at any
store in Town, and will be sold cheap
for Cash.
Newport, Oct. 26.

W. OLEEN GOODS

ISAAC OULI

Has just opened

HIS Fall Supply of WOOLEN
GOODS, which will be sold
uncommonly cheap for Cash.
Newport, Nov. 23.

NEW GOODS,

A LARGE and beautiful Assort-
ment of staple and fancy GOODS
suited to the Season, is just received,
and offered for Sale, cheap, by
John F. Townsend,
Newport, Nov. 16.

INDIA TIN,

5000 wt. of India Tin

of the best quality for use by
BENJAMIN H. FISDALE.
Newport, Nov. 16.

St. Domingo Coffee.

42 Bags Coffee, first

quality just received per schr. Sarah
Ann, from Hayti, and for Sale by
WM. H. RATHBONE.
Head of Packet Wharf-
Newport, Nov. 30.

FARM to LET

THE Subscribers offers to Lease for
One Year or more, from the 25th
of March next, his FARM in South-
Kingsdown, about three miles south of
Little-Heath, on the road to Hopkinton-
city.— said Farm contains 130 Acres of
good Land, well watered, with due pro-
portions of pasture, meadow and tillage
land, and has on it a young and an old
orchard of excellent fruit.—And a large
Dwelling-House, with other buildings
in good repair.—For terms, apply to
WILLIAM MARCHANT in Newport, or
on the premises, to
AND PERKINS.
South-Kingsdown, Nov. 25.

Atheneum,
Or, Spirit of the English
Magazines.

JUST published, The ATHENE
JUM; Or, Spirit of the English
Magazines, for November 30, 1822.
Subscriptions for the above in-
teresting Work, are received by the
Subscriber, the Agent in Newport.
Newport, Nov. 30.

BEEF, &c.

S. & G. BOWEN,

Have for Sale,

100 Bbls. No. 1 & 2 Reg-
ton BEEF.—30 do. Mess do. Do.
New and Prime PORK.
100 Boxes No. 1 & 2 Soap.
Russia and Ravens Duck.
Bar and Bolt Iron; Iron Hoops
Anchors, Nails, Naval Stores, Leather,
Salt, Codfish, Grindstones, and a ge-
neral Assortment of
Ship-Chandlery & Groceries
Newport, Nov. 17.

CHARTS.

Wm H. Rathbone,

Has just Received and offers for Sale,
at his Store head of Packet Wharf,
A NEW CHART, extending from
New-York to Havana, improved
by Government Survey, in 1820, with
general Assortment of Charts of the
best surveys—Bowditch's Navigation,
5th edition; American Coast Pilots 10th
edition; Nautical Almanacks for the
years 1822 & 1823; Seamen's Day
Assistant—with a complete Assortment
of Nautical Instruments—Letter, Writ-
ing, Log and Wrapping Paper; quills
and Ink-Powder.

Also, A general Assortment of Hud-
ware, Cutlery, Cordage and Ship Chan-
dery
Just Received, 30 Casks Cut Nails,
assorted sizes; 30 M. Bricks; 20 dozen
Tile
Cordage and Cable made to or-
der and Vessels furnished with every
article for long and short voyages.
Newport, August 10

Auction and Commission Store

At the Five Crook Dock Store, No. 5,
Market-square.

A LL business in the above line,
will be done with very fairness and
promptitude, and all favors grate-
fully acknowledged.
BY NEY MOORE.
Newport, Nov. 16

NOTICE.

THE Sub-criber having been ap-
pointed Executor to the last Will
and Testament of
SILAS GARDNER,
late of Newport, deceased, and having
accepted said trust, hereby calls upon
all persons indebted to said Estate to
make immediate payment, and all per-
sons having claims against said Estate,
are requested to present them for
ment.

T. H. MUMFORD Executor
Newport, August 14, 1822

TO LET.

1 H L Dwelling-House
Wharf and Store at
the Point, late the property
of Thomas Denning, at pre-
sented by Joseph Marble, to Apply
to W. MARCHANT,
Newport, August 17.

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE
situated in Thames-
Street, lately occupied by
Major Crane.—Terms may
be known on application to
JONATHAN BOWEN.
Newport, Oct. 26.

EUTERPEIAD.

Or, Musical Intelligencer.

THE Euterpeiad, or Musical Intel-
ligencer, is published once a
month at the moderate price of Two
Dollars per annum, payable semiannually
in advance, and contains sixteen large
octavo pages, with an advertising en-
velope, and two pages of Music with each
number.
Sets of the First, Second and Third
Volumes, may be had on application to
John R. Parker, Editor and Proprietor
No. 7, Merchants' Hall, Boston,
Boston, December 2.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been ap-
pointed by the Court of Probate for
the town of Newport, Commissioners to re-
ceive and examine the claims of the creditors
against the Estate of

AMEY BUFFUM.

late of said town of Newport, deceased,
represented insolvent, hereby give notice,
that Six Months from the date hereof we
allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims,
and that we will attend for the purpose of re-
ceiving the same at our respective dwellings
during said period.
NICHOLAS FAYLOR, } Commrs.
DAVID BUFFUM jun. }
All persons indebted to said Estate are re-
quested to make immediate payment to
STEPHEN GOULD, m. r.
Newport, 4th of 11th mo. 1822.